News of the Railroads and Union Labor Organizations

Officials of the Carpenters
and Contractors Will Be Settled

Officials of the Carpenters
Say Good Progress is Made
Toward Adjustment.

J. W. Harm. Nerverspered Cales.
Progress is Made
Toward and progress is the contract of the Carpenters of the C

anion. About 54 members were enroied and G. H. Simmen was the president of the old union. On February 4, 1210, snother union was organized by an organizer of the International Carpenters' union from Los Angeles. The membership was 180. The number of the union was 827, and T. E. Worsham was president.

Shortly after the organizing of No. 827, both unions consolidated June 21, 1910 and Henry Cain was appointed president of the union whose number was then changed to 425, the number that the local Carpenters' union now carries. Shortly after the union was organized, Henry Cain resigned as president and Walter O. Lane was appointed his successor. The present officers of the union are. President, J. R. Redman: recording secretary, K. B. Behrnes; financial secretary and business manager, Herbert Brown; treasurer, William Burt; conductor, John P. Buetell; warden, Lee Pollard; auditors, R. E. Night, Ernest Bartholomae and S. M. Helten; trustees, Lee Pollard; Jim Highett and R. C. Light; executive board, L. B. Louis, John P. Buetell, J. R. Redmon, W. J. Obrian and A. R. Webb. Delegates to the Building Trades council are W. C. Lambert, L. R. Louis, A. R. Webb. Delegates to the Building Trades council are W. C. Lambert, L. R. Louis, A. R. Webb. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have their headquarters at Indianapolis, where they own a modern five story office building, which is devoted entirely as a labor hall and offices. The members of the local union are: J. W. Chammess, J. P. Schlitz, J. Hedrick, E. Seidel, J. B. Clement, A. Melleado, P. Wessnesske, R. Gibson, L. Anderson, Wesley Miller, Fred J. Glaser, J. J. Daugherty, J. S. McGregor, W. P. Ponder, A. Rourke, E. Bonlora. D. M. Planker, R. B. Bradley, Frank H. Bohton, E. J. Bartholomae, Fred Blaker, K. B. E. Angell, C. M. Anthony, Wm. Ash. Frank Amis, Douglas Allen, J. M. Baker, B. E. Angell, C. M. Anthony, Wm. Ash. Frank Renton, Dan Baker, K. R. Behrnes, W. N. Cogne, Frank R. Coper, W. T. Davis, Geo. Doelber, F. E. Dyer, William Dolman, Chas. net, E. D. Hart, J. T. Hartsell, R. J. Harrell, Geo. L. Ritt, J. C. Hathorn, C. Harrell, Geo. L. Ritt, J. C. Hathorn, C. Harrell, Geo. L. Ritt, J. C. Hathorn, C. S. Jones, M. D. King, Ed. Lang, Sam Le Roy, L. B. Louis, T. N. LaRue, Gust Lake, C. V. Lee, W. O. Lambert, W. F. Boyd, N. V. Bralley, H. F. Brown, Wm. Baldwin, Jno. Cullen, W. M. Courtney, J. H. Cowand, G. T. Corning, H. Clifton, B. L. Collins, R. G. Chenoweth, R. H. Davis, Ed. M. Davis, L. W. Drewery, W. L. Falkner, E. H. Florence, H. Fried, W. R. Floyd, Jack Farmer, Arthur Farrell, O. A. Fillerman, C. W. Grimes, H. W. Gunn, J. W. Gooden, J. W. Garrete, W. R. Grimes, H. G. Gilbert, Walter J. Highsmith, F. A. Hilton, S. M. Hyten, T. W. Heflin, W. N. Harsham, J. H. Hamilton, E. J. Humphries, Joseph P. Hartman, Faul Janes, C. C. Janes, Adam Johnstone, R. H. Johnson, R. E. Knight, R. C. Light, L. M. Lowe, N. F. Lewis, J. E. Lasley, T. B. La Rock, A. L. Lollar, J. H. Logan, J. E. Lovelady, Wm. J. Milner, F. Marty, C. F. Martin, S. L. Manner, W. H. Mathews, Carl McGlumphy, James McLaughlin, Fred A. McKenzie, E. L. Nichols, Frank Obrien, L. B. Pollard, B. W. Points, Earl Phillips, Ray Pringle, Andrew Porter, H. J. Flace, E. R. Perry, Eddie Parks, R. R. Pofford, G. B. Real, J. A. Swanson, J. T. Spencer, D. C. Spence, W. W. Swatz, W. G. Stenlake, G. S. Selvedge, I. G. Stilling, E. F. Turner, C. A. Taylor, Ralph Taylor, Fritz Von Dack, J. Van Antwerp, J. H. Woods, W. J. Walker, R. A. Williams, Chas, Williams, A. R. Webb, F. A. Weir, Fred Wilson, Tom Holland, Geo. W. Sharp, Miles Rowney, E. Dale Carlton, G. B. Butler, E. F. Mangelt, J. H. Mallaby, Alex Mackie, Graw, S. E. McCleilan, A. Nellson, H. G. Nelld, L. P. Oberkamp, W. J. O'Brien, E. L. Peltit, H. L. Pennington, John C. Prichard, J. W. Ramage, J. R. Redmon, G. W. Robinson, Geo. H. Simmen, W. E. Scheffler, Emil Seidel, L. J. Selly, Walter Singletary, F. C. Standish, J. E. Tolsen, Arthur Trost, G. A. Tyler, H. J. Hart, J. T. Hartsell, R. J. Jeo. L. Hitt, J. C. Hathorn, C. F. Jones, T. W. Johnson, O.

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NEW industrial profession has A seen the light in New England.

The men who have adopted it

call themesives "counselors on labor

problems," says the Literary Digest.

Their alm, we are told by Robert G.

Valentine, former commissioner of

indian affairs, who described it in a

paper read before the seventh an-

nual Sagamore Sociological con-ference at Cape Cod in July, is to serve, not the employer, not the em-employed, but rather the industry it-self. It may be best for the industry

vants of inaustry do not hesitate to advise a course of action that will have this result. Their object, also, is prevention rather than cure; they are neither strike makers nor strike breakers, but rather strike preventers. The following extracts from Mr. Valentine's causer are from a resort in the Roston

paper are from a report in the Boston Transcript (July 3):
"It is time that the methods of science be applied to the human rela-tions in industry; that an intelligent study and clear statement be made both on the part of employers and la-

or unions of what the men and wome at work think and know and feel, in order that such a grasp of the situation be obtained that we can do really ef-

ective work toward securing industrial

peace. "Welfare work, trade union investi-

gations, governmental and philan-thropic activities do not cover the ground, either because they represent

interested parties, or are necessarily limited in scope, or because, as in the case of arbitration, they have to walt till the trouble arises before they can

The 'counselor on labor problems'

furnishes the complement to these existing activities. He is not an interested party. He may be called in by employer, employes, or the public, but he takes an unbiased stand between

them. He serves the industry.
"He acts first as consultant. He advises an employer, for instance, to improve the sanitary conditions of his

prove the sanitary conditions of his factory in order that his position toward the union demands may be strengthened; or he advises a group of employes to strike for the machinery of betterment rather than for particular points of benefit.

"He instals a system of records, by means of which both employers and employes may keep in touch with the relations throughout the industry; he helps in reorganizations action as as-

relations throughout the industry; he helps in reorganizations, acting as assistant to the regular management so that the work done becomes an integral part of things and does not crumble behind him. He makes industrial surveys, assists in education campaigns, and supplies data for useful legislation. "His best work is thus essentially preventive, and done in advance of any dispute. In a word, he aims to reach at the source of those troubles which endanger both profits and wages. In the spirit of science he seeks to discover the true laws of the industry

cover the true laws of the industry that he may place them at the service of his client, whether that client be the

man who must earn profits or stop, or the men and women who must have op-

that both master and man should s fer; if this is the case, the new "s vants of industry" do not hesitate

Pacific Fills Vacant Positions

Conductors and Brakemen
Assigned by Bulletin to
Local and Through
Service.

Many assignments have been announced by bulletins on the Tucson division and Bowie local, with the Sanday layover at Tucson, was given to brakemen W. L. McGraw. C. W. Maxey, brakeman, is assigned to through freight between Tucson and Gila with conductor J. F. Evans.

Passenger runs 2 and 4 on the east end have been assigned to brakemen R. Forman and H. F. Provence, with conductor E. Lennon. Passenger runs 2 and 10, on the west end, have been assigned to H. M. Blain, with conductor H. Biggers.

Otho Cleveland, extra fireman for the Texas & Pacific, is making a few round.

A Million Children Kept Out of Public Schools ? st Year Because They Had to Work-Many Visitors Call Annually

at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado prings-Do Strikes Pay-Notes of Interest to Laboring Men. Conducted by C. S. Ward, International Typographical Union.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

What does this mean? Its only inter-

pretation is that the man who works

is entitled to a decent wage or com-

pensation for his work, a wage that

will guarantee a respectable and inde-

pendent living for a man and his

family. Hence masters who take ad-

vantage of the dullness of the times, or surplus of labor, and pay starva-

tion wage, are guilty of an injustice

to their fellowmen, and the sin is one

that cries to heaven for vengeance,

namely, 'defrauding laborers of their

honest dues, at least in part.' Hence

it follows that the working classes are justified in uniting together to

compel capitalists in a legitimate way to pay them a decent wage."-Rev.

children did not enter the public schools this fall because they are at work in some 200 occupations. It is also stated that all the girls and at least nine-tenths of the boys who leave

J. McNally, at Salt Lake City.

CHILDREN IN LOW-WAGE INDUSTRIES.

Profess or al Men to Develop In America

Counselors on Labor Problems Latest

Otho Cleveland, extra fireman for the Texas & Pacific, is making a few round trips on through freight between El Paso and Toyah on engine 380, in regular fireman J. R. Taylor's place, who is laying off.

C. A. Ruhrup, passenger engineer for the T. & P., has reported for duty, after a layoff, displacing J. Nunn, who goes back on through freight service.

T. A. Mathias, passenger conductor for the T. & P., is laying off. Through feright conductor J. R. Parke is filling his place.

his place.

H. H. Savelle, T. & P. brakeman, has reported, relieving extra brakeman J. F. McKivitt, who was placed on the El Paso 'slow board."

C. A. Knappe, T. & P. fireman, has been assigned to engine 382, in fireman W. H. Trinkle's place, who is taking a layoff.

layoff.

O. P. Munger, extra engineer for the T. & P., has reported for duty, after a 60 days' leave of absence. He was assigned to the local extra list.

J. McM. ndes, brakeman, has secured a position with the T. & P. at El Paso. E. H. Halstead, has entered the service of the T. & P. at El Paso as an extra brakeman.

H. Gibbs, conductor, was assigned to through freight service, between Gila and Yuma. His brakemen are W. Prickett, R. G. Smith and J. A. Vining. L. L. Bell. brakeman, is assigned to through freight, between El Paso and Lordsburg, on conductor E. L. Guerry's car.

J. J. Ellis is assigned to through freight, between Tucson and Lordsburg with conductor E. S. Forderer. This run was vacated by brakeman E. L. Traweek. The through freight run between Tucson and Lordsburg with conductor C. F. Ward, was given to brakeman E. W. Hoell. It was recently vacated by brakeman J. F. Mesner.

W. H. Glascock and A. C. Thayer, brakemen, were assigned to through freight, between Tucson and Lordsburg, with conductor C. E. Davis. The freight, between Tucson and Lordsburg, with conductor C. E. Davis. The freight, between Tucson and Gila, was board."

E. O. Clark, through freight fireman for the T. & P., is laying off. A. M. Harrison of the local extra list, is filling his place on engine 284, between El Paso and Lordsburg local, has reported for duty, after a two months' vacation in California. He displaced on the local extra List.

West end fireman Keith, of the El Paso & Southwestern, is firing the "hot runs," with engineer A. Lovett, on engine 153, between El Paso and Douglas. L. L. Kyle, extra engineer on the western division of the Southwestern, has reported for duty. He was ansigned to engine 284 on through freight, between El Paso and Hachta, displacing engineer Joe Henderson, board."

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Seyborn Williams Dies Suddenly; Madigan Drinks Acid for Water.

Bisbee, Ariz., Oct. 18,-The State Federation of Labor convention came to an abrupt and unexpected end, when a motion was put and carried with out a dissenting voice to take a sine die

a dissenting voice to take a sine die adjournment. The action followed the selection of Phoenix as the next place of meeting.

It was apparent upon assembling of the delegates that they were lived and ready to go home. Whether the two big nights which had preceded, one devoted to dancing and the other to a rousing time in general, had anything to do with it is a matter of surmise only.

only.

President Davis, of the state Fedaration declared following adjournment, which he greeted with evident relief, that there was the likelihood that he would not take the chance of presiding at the next assemblage at Phoenix, the arduous week here having given him all and more than he cared to go through with again. Mr. Davis had a situation to deal with that defied all ordinary parliamentary usages, for the reason that most of the delegates knew nothing about parliamentary rules and declined to be instructed. rules and declined to be instructed.

Two highly important measures, con sidered in advance of the federation assemblage as constituting the main work that would come before the body.

were left in the discard when the con-vention adjourned. These were the blacklist and the 80 percent American employes in all mines and works in the state.

Most of the delegates from out of town left for their homes on the afternoon trains. There was an expression of disappointment that both governor Hunt and senator Worsley had not visited the convention. The convention lost life from the time that it was learned that both candidates had decided, upon the advice of their political leaders on the floor, to keen

litical leaders on the floor, to keep Dies Writing a Letter.

Dies Writing a Letter.

Death came suddenly to James Seyborn Williams. Very shortly before his end, if not at the moment, he was writing to his niece, for whom he had much affection, telling her of his regret that she could not accompany him on a visit to Phoenix.

"I have had a bad cold for three months, and as usual, my heart"—abruptly and tragically ended the last paragraph on the sheet of note paper. He was seized with the fatal attack as he wrote, for the sheet lay on the floor, where it had probably fallen from his stricken hand.

The niece, Mrs Lillian Mitchell, is

The niece, Mrs. Lillian Mitchell, is expected here from Tucson. She is with the Mountain State Telephone with the Mountain State Telephone company, as inspector of operators in the state, and is widely known. By the terms of instructions left in a note addressed to judge M. J. Brown, which will serve as a will, Mrs. Mitchell will receive all the effects of the deceased. These are believed to be considerable James S. Williams was born in Georgain in 1863. He went to Phoenix in 1885 from Catttanooga, Tenn., and worked as a brakeman. In 1889 he came to Bisbee and went to work in the mines. He was a resident of the city evet

Drinks Acid for Water. Drinks Acid for Water.
Edward Madigan awakened some time
between I oclock and daylight, and following custom, reached for a bottle of
water he kept by his bed. Drowsy, he
poured a cup full and drank carbolic
acid, from which death was apparently
instantaneous, as evidences of a strugscid, from which death was apparently instantaneous, as evidences of a struggle were lacking when the body was found on a call being sent to Madigan to get up. The coroner's jury learned that Madigan kept a bottle of carbolic acid by his bed and was in the habit of disinfecting his room on leaving it each morning. He was 23 years of age, and born in the district.

WAITERS WANT MORE PAY AND LESS TIPS

New York Oct. 18 .- Waiters of New York have organized against tipping York have organized against upping and say they are going to have a bill introduced in the legislature making it punishable by a fine and imprisonment to give or accept a tip. They want more wages and no tips.

PUBLISHERS ACCEPT MISS

MARY M. JONES' SONGS.

Another El Paso composer has received notice that her compositions have been accepted for publication. She is Miss Mary M. Jones, of 1011 Califor-nia street. Her three songs which have been accepted are "Kisses" "My Mango Maid," and the "Bachelor's Rag," Miss Jones also writes scenarios for moving

picture companies, she says. HOW THAT EMPTY ROOM COSTS!. Why let that furnished room stay empty? Find a tenant who stays and pays. The big Sunday Herald want-ad page will bring the right kind of people, Telephone 115 or 116.

Use Longwell's \$5000 limousine for weddings, receptions and parties. Phone L-Advertisement.

Injustice Makes Hard Tasks Crnelty of Men Toward Those Under Them Exists in All Branches of Labor; Remedy Needed.

HERE comes a letter from a workman who says "I write to you tecause you are a woman, and not a politician.

"In the park and orldge department of New York the workmen are driven like and wild steers by the army of foremen." foremen.

"Corporations never treated their laborers as badly as the city treats them.

"The city keeps men working the full eight hours on all holidays.

"When the men are doing the very best they can, the foremen are continually hustling them and threatening them with discharge.

Give the Laborer Hell Helds.

Give the Laborers Half Holidays.

"The laborers work the full eight hours on Labor day. The city is amply able to give them a half holiday with full pay.

"The men have no lockers in which to put their ciothlay near their work. The foremen hound them like rats.
"Life isn't worth much to men who have to live in this way."

Not long ago an article was published in this column speaking of the great cruelty of labor to labor: a cruelty far greater than ever capital has shown labor.

The statement was made, and is here The statement was made, and is here repeated that no employer could be found anywhere who was so mean and

hard and unkind and cruel as thou-sands of employes are toward those above or below them. Toilers Are Unjust Toward Each Other.

ferred to in the letter quoted above is of that order of injustice.

In every department of labor this thing exists; the butler drives the underman; the underman is ungracious to the head man; the housekeeper and the assistant workers misuse one another; and in hotels and shops and factories the wrangling and the backbiting and the meanness and the lack of Christianity in the attitude of tollers toward one another make all religions prevailing in America today were travrevalling in America today mere trav

esties.

The municipal condition needs looking into: but most of all the churches need to make religion a practical thing, and they need to get very close into the hearts of their members, and try and stimulate them to use some of the creed they mumble at service in their daily lives.

Some Day Labor Will Undergo Change.

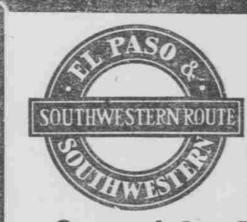
And it is to be hoped that some day

Some Day Labor Will Undergo Change.

And it is to be hoped that some day our whole system of labor will undergo a great change and that Mother Earth will be given back to the pople, and that there will be no iders, no drones, and that there will be no burdened classes and no petty rulers, but a great community of busy people, where all give a few hours of work each day and all enjoy other hours of leisure, in which to rest and think and grow, and where the keynote of their great harmony will be brotherhood.—Copyright, 1912, by Star company.

TEXAS BISHOP TO PREACH
IN NEW YOR KCHURCH TODAY
New York, Oct. 18.—Bishop Edward
A. Temple, of North Texas, will preach
at the Church of the Holy Communion

Longwell's Transfer guarantees the nickest baggage delivery in El Paso, honel.—Advertisement.



GRAND AVIATION MEET

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For further information ask your local agent. W. R. Brown, J. S. Morrisson,

July. 4,997 August. 9,733 Total 1,420 1,420 Estimating the number of passengers in each auto at four, it shows that upward of 20 000 persons viewed the home and its beautiful surroundings during the time when the grounds and gardens were at their best.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN MASSA-CHUSETTS LABOR CONDITIONS

VISITORS AT THE

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Laws affecting adults, and which will cause sweeping changes in labor condi-tions in the state of Massachusetts, be-came effective September I, and it is intended rigidly to enforce these laws in reference to the prohibited employes Some of the provisions are: No boy under 18 or no girl under 21 years of

age can be employed in a store after 10 oclock in the evening or for more than 10 hours per day or 54 hours in a single week. They are also prohibited from working before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m. in any factory, workshop manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stables, brick or lumber yard, telephone exchange, telegraph or message office, or in the construction or renair of buildings, or in any wage industry carried on in tenement or other houses.

The recent bitter labor struggles in and Cornwall

Leith, Dublin and Cornwall have aroused all England to a sense of danger from the use of the strike as a weapon against the public, says the Indianapolis News. Labor conditions in England are not so satisfactory as in the United States. Discontent among the trades unions has been widespread, and ever since the general railroad strike several years ago, when the government deemed it necessary to call out the troops, there has been a feeling of intense bitterness between the unions and what they mistakenly term the "capitalistic class." When the Dublin riots were in progress not long ago, England became greatly agitated lest a general strike should develop. This fear led to a discussion in the newspapers as to whether strikes "paid," and if so to whom were they profitable.

Naturally a vigorous defence came portunity to earn at least living It is a severe indictment by which the industrial life of the nation is ar-raigned in the statement made by Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the national child labor committee, when he declares that statistics show that over 1,000,000 children did not enter the public

paid, and if so to whom were they profitable.

Naturally a vigorous defence came from a considerable section of trade unionism. But even in this quarter the opinion was against the employment of a general strike. Two of the most sagacious contributions to the London Morning Post's symposium came from Prof. William Smart, a member of the facuity of the University of Glasgow, and A. A. Mitchell, a "free lance" economist. These writers analyzed the strike question and discerned what labor is slow in seeing—that the interests of employer and employe are not antagonistic, but mutual, and that what harms the one harms the other, no matter what immediate appearances may indicate. Prof. Smart shows that England's wealth consists not of "stores," of hoards of gold and jewels canable of being confiscated and distributed without diminution in value. England's wealth is its "going value," its productivity. Its capital is invested largely in productive enterprises and to continue to be capital this wealth must make returns. A constant flow of income is needed, not only to remunerate the investor, but to recompense the workman for his labor.

A strike stops this, and a general

work in some 200 occupations. It is also stated that all the girls and al least nine-lenths of the boys who leave school under 16 years enter low-wage industries and remain unskilled workers throughout their lives.

Mr. Loveioy estimates that about one-haif of those now at work under 16 in all occupations are white American children, one or both of whose parents are native born. American families are as ready as foreign families to let children enter the factory before they are 15. The Connecticut state commission, in a study of more than 11,000 women and girls representing 14 racial groups, found a larger percentage of Americans with American fathers among the workers under 18, than annong the older workers.

The latest volume of the federal report of the condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States makes a similar showing. Of the 23 racial groups into which the 33,000 workers are divided, only four races, involving less than one-tenth of the total, had a larger percentage of workers under 16 than the native white Americans. Of all the workers of all races studied in 23 industries in 17 states, one in 12 was under 16 years; of the American workers, in the same industries and the same states, one in 11 was under 16 years of age.

The national child labor committee suggests that in the light of the widely recognized evils of factory work for young people, it would be well for all industrial states to consider following the example of Ohio, which has just put into operation a law forbidding employment in factories and several other occupations of boys under 15 and girls under 16 years of age.

VISITORS AT THE UNIVERS' HOME. A strike stops this, and a general strike aims at the stoppage of the entire productive flow of the nation. A strike injures the productive instruments, and the injury is reflected in rent, profits, interest and wages. Prof. Smart says:

ments, and the injury is reflected in rent, profits, interest and wages. Prof. Smart says:

"While every educated person agrees to the entire desirability of rising wages, and, I think, expects that wages will rise with the natural growth of wealth as they have done in the last century, it is very questionable whether they can rise by a method which, for the time, puts a stop to the production of wealth altogether, and, what is more, injures the very sources of that wealth. It is a little like miners forcibly preventing the numping and ventilation of a gold mine, with the idea that, when the mine is unwatered and cleared—months later—they may get as wages a larger proportion of the gold which will again come up the shaft. Of all the fallacies with which he economists have to fight, perhaps the most persistent is that which thinks that wages come out of employers' pockets."

Mr. Mitchell points out that the public, whether in the case of an individual or general strike, is the sufferer, and the striker is a part of the public. The encouraging agreement reached in nearly all the letters—those from economists and laborers alike—is that the general strike is infurious to all. This comes as a comforting assurance to England, which of late years has been sorely harried by sympathetic strikes which verged on demonstrations of "general" proportions. The consensus of opinion, as far as these letters are concerned, is that general strikes, wayed in many single instances, pay neither employer nor employe, but constitute a national loss.

NEW TEXAS POSTMASTER.

NEW TEXAS POSTMASTER. Washington, D. C., Oct. 18 - Mrs. Ida M. Stovall was today appointed post-master at Barksdale, Texas,

Autos, taxicabs and limousine—best cars. Phone 1.—Advertisement.